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HOMOEOPATHIC ENVOY



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# HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

FOR PROPAGATING THE TRUE MEDICAL FAITH.

Vol. XV.

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No. 1.

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NOTICE.—Friends of Homœopathy, in various parts of the country, frequently subscribe for the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY, to be sent to individuals, or entire communities. If any one, therefore, receives the paper without having subscribed for it he or she may know that the subscription has been paid by some friend.

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DON'T BE TOO HASTY TO BELIEVE ALL YOU READ.—Recently two keepers in an asylum for the insane were charged with brutality to patients and considerable noise was made over it in the newspapers. When the case was officially investigated it was found that the only witnesses, and also those making the charges, were themselves insane and confined in the same asylum. We personally know of the case of a man who was successively, in the past four years, admitted into several hospitals, "homes," "retreats," and to a hospital for the insane. Against each of these he made the most furious, but utterly unfounded charges of brutality, neglect and incompetence. The man was a monomaniac on the subject that the world had conspired against him.

DANGER IN "HEADACHE" POWDERS OR TABLETS.—A woman in Duluth recently took some "headache" powders or tablets, became unconscious after two doses, remained so for six hours and then died. Drugs that stop pain in a few minutes are all dangerous. Nature's alarm bell is pain, and to stop the alarm without removing the cause of it is not wise. The man who sticks closest to plain, old-fashioned Homœopathy has the best chance for prolonging his life and enjoying physical health so far as it is possible with his individual constitution.

BIGGER AND BIGGER DOSES.—There is now a daily medical paper published and from one of its editorials we clip the following:

"The cacodylates, hypodermically employed, enable us to push the arsenical medication to an extent that was formerly impossible."

But why push arsenical medication? What good is it to the patient to fill him with *Arsenic* even if it doesn't kill him? What do you accomplish by it? Isn't it possible that "pushing" drugs to the limit of human endurance is far more harmful than the disease you are supposedly combating?

FOR GOOD ROADS.—There is now pending in Congress a bill introduced by the Hon. Walter P. Brownlow, of Tennessee, and the Hon. Jacob H. Gallinger, Senator from New Hampshire, appropriating \$24,000,000 as National aid for the building of wagon roads. This sum is to be distributed to each State according to its population, except that no State is to receive less than \$250,000. The States or counties receiving this money must add a like amount, so that \$48,000,000 will be expended in the building of wagon roads.

Colonel Brownlow says that we have over 200,000 miles of the finest railway in the world, more miles of railway than all the rest of the globe put together, yet we have the poorest wagon roads of any civilized country. He believes that no one thing will do this country so much good as the building of wagon roads, as provided for in this bill. As these are to be built in every State of the Union, they will be especially valuable as an object lesson. Experience has shown that wherever good roads exist every one wants more of them.

It is a good bill and ought to receive the support of all progressive citizens.

FOREIGN BODIES IN THE STOMACH.—The following story comes from France; we find it in the *Medical Age*. The case was diagnosed "foreign

body in the stomach" and patient was cut open and also his stomach. Twenty-five foreign bodies were extracted, comprising eight coffee-spoons, the lower portion of a three-pronged fork, one staple (pattefiche), two bodkins, one tooth of a comb, one blade of a knife, one needle, and one key, the total weight being 230 grammes. Whether all this is true or not is the question. "Eight coffee spoons" is a big dose to swallow, both physically and mentally. The account says that the patient was discharged in perfect health on the twentieth day, after the operation.

ANOTHER CONTAGIOUS DISEASE. — A germ theorist has discovered that appendicitis is contagious and that it runs in epidemics. Now the "progressive" should begin to agitate that appendicitis be put on the quarantine list. In fact, why not at one swoop, put all patients under the guardianship of health boards?

BOXING THE EARS.—The drum of the ear is as thin as paper, and this is stretched like a curtain between the air outside and that within, and thus, having nothing to support it, and being extremely delicate, a slap with the hand on the side of the face, made with the force which sudden and violent anger gives it, has in multitudes of cases ruptured this delicate membrane, resulting in the affliction of deafness for life. As the right hand is almost always used it is the left ear which is stricken; this aids in accounting for the fact that the left ear is more frequently affected with deafness than the right.—*Health.*

WAS NOT REPORTED.—A gentleman who served on a jury this year told of a case that came before them. A man sued for damages on the ground that a vaccinator, backed by policemen, forcibly entered his house and forcibly vaccinated himself and family. His baby did not escape, of course, and the vaccine virus killed it. The judge refused to let the jury have the case "much to our regret" and threw it out of the court.

On the same day this was heard the newspapers reported the discovery of four cases of small-pox in one family, (*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph*). The report read that six weeks before one member of the family contracted the disease and was taken to the Municipal Hospital. The other members of the

family were at once vaccinated, quarantined and in due time the quarantine was raised. Then they all contracted small-pox just the same.

VACCINE AND VARIOLA VIRUS PROBABLY THE SAME.—The *Monthly Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine*, edited by Charles E. De M. Sajous, M. D., for January, says, anent the prevailing epidemic of small-pox:

"It is probably for more than one reason that it rages pre-eminently in winter. In the first place, if the contagious principle gains access to a house, it is more shut in in winter, and consequently acts with greater concentration on the inmates; in the second place, since heat and moisture of summer are well-known to be inimical to the preservation of energy in vaccine, we may well suppose that the coming of winter tends equally to sustain the vitality of the small-pox virus, a virus analogous to that of vaccine, if, indeed, the two are not really modified forms of one and the same poison."

Admitting they are "one and the same poison," is it any wonder that small-pox so persistently lingers?

EFFECT OF VACCINATION.—"If there are in this city any parents who contemplate having their children vaccinated, I suggest as a precautionary measure that they first visit the home of Daniel O'Neill, at No. 806 Niagara avenue, of this city, or communicate with Mrs. O'Neill, the mother of Marie O'Neill, a child of twelve years, who had always enjoyed the best of health until she went to live with an aunt in New York City, where she was vaccinated without the knowledge or consent of her parents, both of whom are healthy people. Shortly after having been subjected to the vaccine operation Marie's health began to fail, running sores broke out on her body, she became emaciated, anæmic and debilitated until she was a physical wreck and a chronic invalid. It is just three years since this little girl, then in the bloom of health, was subjected to vaccine inoculation. I saw her last Friday at her home. She is thin, pallid and puny, presenting a striking contrast with her two sisters, who are hale and hearty, neither of the latter having ever been vaccinated. On Marie's body I found three running sores of long standing, which are painful and require the daily attention of her mother. The condition of this little sufferer is most pitiable.—*Dr. J. W. Hodge in Cataract Journal, Niagara Falls.*



WHAT DOCTORS THINK OF VACCINATION.—The editor of *Medical Talk* recently sent out a lot of queries to doctors, as registered in Polk's Directory, as to what they believed concerning vaccination; the first hundred replies ran out as follows:

Forty-eight believed vaccination prevented small-pox—for a year, for three years, for five years, for a life-time; nine of the forty-eight holding to the life-time end.

Sixty-three were against the compulsory vaccination, and sixty-six were against excluding the unvaccinated children from public schools.

Fifty-three believe that vaccination is dangerous.

Eighty-two claimed that their replies were based on positive experience.

ANTITOXIN.—“Society and many individual reports go to show that antitoxin is little short of a specific. It has been affirmed that the physician who does not give it a trial in his fatal cases is guilty of manslaughter. There is a pretty large number of reputable writers and practitioners who do not believe that it possesses any such virtues, and a number, not so great, who confess to their opinion that it is hurtful and that the patient's chances are discounted by its use.”—*Medical Summary*.

UNVACCINATED CHILDREN IN SCHOOLS. — Judge Mower, of the Common Pleas Court, Springfield, Ohio, has handed down a decision in the mandamus suit brought by George W. Crowell to require the Board of Education to allow his son to attend school even though he is not vaccinated. Judge Mower held that the ruling of the board to this effect could not be sustained by law, inasmuch as it was only applicable to times when there is an epidemic of small-pox.

WHO MAY OR MAY NOT USE ALCOHOLIC DRINKS.—Dr. E. Devaux, in *Bulletin Medical*, January, contributes a paper on that subject. In brief the “arthritics” are those who cannot and should not use alcohol in any form, for if they do they are “destined to early scleroses of every description; to him alcohol is a poison and a virulent one.” On the other hand, to those who tend to a scrofulous constitution, alcoholic drinks are a positive benefit and a means of prolonging life. Devaux thinks

that alcohol may be systematically denied to arthritics and as systematically prescribed to the scrofulous.

What is one man's meat is another man's poison.

Broadly speaking, the arthritics are the gouty and rheumatic, those suffering from diseases of the joints.

#### OBSERVATIONS FROM PRACTICE OF DR. MOLL.

Translated for the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY from *Leipziger Fop. Z. f. H.*, Nov. 1, 1903.

##### BELLADONNA.

Some three years ago, I had occasion to note a peculiar morbid phenomena: the patients affected felt a violent *tickling irritation in the larynx*, which caused a *troublesome dry cough*, depriving them of their nightly rest. This symptom was peculiar, since there was no objective cause adducible, and it had appeared in a form almost epidemic. I prescribed *Belladonna* 4, which caused the irritation to disappear quickly. This almost momentary effect reminded me involuntarily of the effect of *Morphine*, which is equally rapid. But who would not prefer *Belladonna*, which, in such a dilution, is quite harmless, to the poisonous *Morphine*? In the latter remedy it is also very questionable whether its effects would also have been lasting.

##### NUX VOMICA.

A disease which all physicians have a frequent opportunity of observing is dyspepsia in its various forms. An excellent remedy against it, especially where it is based on nervousness is *Nux vomica*, taken in a low potency (3–6 D.). It has nearly always a good effect, frequently a strikingly good effect, and if combined with a proper diet and corresponding hygienic measures, it is even alone able to remove this disease, if it is not too much inrooted and neglected. And even in the most stubborn cases it yields excellent services. *Nux vomica* must, therefore, never be omitted from the remedies to be used in treating this disease. In my practice I have often had persons come to the Ambulatorium to ask for the drops which so much helped them or their relatives. *Nux vomica* is especially efficacious in cases of nervous dyspepsia. It incites the stomach to increased work, and at the same time it invigorates the entire nervous system, which generally in dyspepsia is sympathetically affected.

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### PROOFS THAT HOMŒOPATHY IS A LAW OF NATURE.

There can be no better proof of the superiority of Homœopathy over other systems of medicine than in the ability of its practitioners to utilize cases of poisoning for the furtherance of therapeutic knowledge, and this ability arises from the fact that Homœopathy is a law of nature. A rare case of poisoning presents itself to practitioners of other schools and to them all there is in it is the fact that the poisonous substance presents such and such physiological effects and symptoms, and there the matter rests. But to the homœopath these symptoms often point out new and immensely valuable remedies for the healing of disease. In illustration of this let us quote two cases of poisoning related by the late Dr. P. P. Wells, of Brooklyn, and printed in the *American Homœopathic Review* years ago.

"A girl, fifteen years of age, rose in the morning feeling slightly ill, dressed, and went immediately to the breakfast table. She could take no food; the sight of it made her feel so much worse; she immediately left the table and went to her room. She was seized suddenly with violent vomiting, severe headache, intolerance of light, dizziness; hot, red face; inability to sit up; rapid, small pulse; drowsy,

and at the same time very restless; great anxiety; two hours after the first attack the drowsiness had become insensibility, with constant muttering delirium; did not recognize the members of her family; she was now covered, in patches, with an eruption of miliary rash, with efflorescence between the points of the rash, all of a dark, almost a livid, color; the patches between the points of the rash were of a dingy, dull, opaque appearance. The eruption was more profuse on the forehead and face than elsewhere, and especially on the forehead. The whole aspect of the eruption and the whole condition of the patient were so just like those so many times seen in cases of this variety of scarlet fever that the case was unhesitatingly recognized as an example of it, and in its most violent and hopeless form. The pulse was now small and so rapid as hardly to be counted; the surface had become cold and dry; the livid color of the skin, when pressed out with the finger, returned very slowly; the whole was a most complete picture of torpor, and seemingly a perfect instance of that manifestation of it which immediately precedes dissolution in those rapidly fatal cases of scarlet fever. There was apparently no prospect of the patient's living more than a few hours. Such cases in the practice of the writer had always gone to a fatal termination, and this had been more rapid in its progress than any he had ever seen. The patient being his own child he had opportunity for most carefully watching the case. In about three hours from the first appearance of the eruption the livid color began to lose something of its dark hue; the restlessness and anxiety diminished; the pulse became more distinct and less frequent; consciousness partially returned; the eruption became a brighter red; and the whole train of symptoms so similar to this pernicious form of the fever gradually gave place to a train of phenomena scarcely less remarkable, but not at all like those of any variety of scarlet fever. Both the experimenters were made ill with similar symptoms, but the symptoms were much less violent in the patient's friend. It is a singular fact that this patient has been attacked by a similar miliary rash each year since this poisoning at the season of the blossoming of the ailanthus, and is now always more or less ill each year from this cause. That it was the result of the ailanthus poison is sustained by the fact that the juice of the green stalks was introduced into the mouths of the two girls, that they both soon after sickened, suffering from similar symptoms, differing chiefly in degree of severity rather than kind;



and in the case of my patient showing subsequently a train of symptoms precisely like those witnessed in the case of a lad who was poisoned by taking the seeds of this tree."

The two girls afterwards said that they had been playing with the tender shoots of the *Ailanthus glandulosus* tree and had got the juice into their mouths repeatedly.

The cases were not malignant and fatal scarlatina, but very *similar*, and, guided by this involuntary proving, the homœopaths gained a remedy for a disease that before had almost invariably been fatal.

In practice it confirmed the truth of the proving, for it has cured many cases of malignant scarlet fever since.

This is but one instance in many illustrating the ability of men learned in Homœopathy to utilize involuntary cases of poisoning for the benefit of humanity.

#### THE PREVALENT DREAD OF CONSUMPTION.

On January 6th there appeared a paper by Dr. S. A. Knopp, in the *Medical Record*, under the title of "A Plea for Justice to the Consumptive." The dread of consumption by the public which is so sedulously fostered by many, Dr. Knopp terms "phthisiophobia," and he believes that it is not only a medical error but a very cruel one in its effects. We quote the following from his excellent paper:

"Private phthisiophobia has resulted partially from the Federal and State phthisiophobia just discussed, and partially from the excessive caution of those who are not sufficiently educated in the matter. Let me give you a few instances of the form it takes: Poor sewing women have been discharged, not because they were consumptive themselves, but because they were imprudent enough to mention in the presence of their employers that they were living with or related to some consumptive. Employees in offices, having an innocent cough, are discharged for fear of contagion. Of the number of cases of phthisiophobia which came under the observation of Prof. A. Jacobi, of this city, and which he was good enough to relate to me, one seemed particularly pathetic. A man with a large family to support, but strong, vigorous, and of excellent physique, was discharged from employment because of a non-tuberculous cough which, however, did not get well fast enough to suit his employer.

"Had the following case not come under my observation I would not have thought it possible that phthisiophobia could be productive of such cruelty. The husband of a woman of beautiful character, and devoted as only a woman can be, declared that since there was no longer a doubt that his wife was suffering from consumption he would have to leave her, for he would take no chances. The little sweet-faced sufferer proved to be a most conscientious patient and most eager to carry out all the precautions which would render her a safe companion to associate with.

"I wonder if the Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service and his advisers, our solons at Albany, and our distinguished Governor ever realize the sufferings of mind and body they have caused by fostering this new disease, phthisiophobia? Heart-rending as the results of this senseless fear, senseless ruling, and senseless legislation have been to the unfortunate persons afflicted with tuberculosis, still more serious are the results of this official phthisiophobia in its sequel of an exaggerated fear of the presence of consumption considered from another point of view. Individuals who suffer with the early symptoms of tuberculosis, or others who feel themselves in danger of becoming consumptive, will hesitate to seek medical advice for fear of being declared to suffer from a dangerous contagious disease and becoming subject to social ostracism. What a fearful loss of life a retarded diagnosis in pulmonary tuberculosis means, I need hardly dwell upon in an audience of this type. All our hopes in phthisiotherapeutics are centered on the early recognition of pulmonary consumption. Our American sanatoria report as many as 75 per cent. and more of recoveries of incipient cases. How very much lower the percentage of cure is when the patients have passed the incipient stage we all know only too well."

#### SINGULAR FATALITY OF GREAT MEN.

Editor of HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

Allopathic doctors seem to save but few of their distinguished patients. I have got to the point that when a distinguished man is taken sick and has a number of doctors I give him up. I have watched the cases of Thos. B. Reed, Wm. C. Whitney, Marcus Hanna, and others, and I believe intelligent homœopathic treatment might have saved them.

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## HE DOESN'T KNOW OF HOMOEOPATHY.

Editor of *Homoeopathic Review*.

The following was clipped from the *Philadelphia North American*. No comments!

CHICAGO, January 21.

"Long treatment is useless in cases of pneumonia. The medical profession, so far as medicines are concerned, can be of no assistance in the fight against this disease. The sooner the profession will acknowledge this to the public and set to work to discover some specific to save pneumonia patients the better for all concerned."

This statement by Dr Arthur D. Bevan, who stands high in the profession, stirred up the members of the Chicago Medical Society at their meeting today.

Several physicians sprang to their feet to protest against the arraignment. All had to admit, however, that there is no doubt remedy known, and they based their protests solely on the contention that they might influence the patient favorably by easing him somewhat and by the moral effect of their presence.

Philadelphia.

B. A.

## HINTS.

The remedy for "mouth and hoof" disease in cattle, sheep and all animals with split hoofs is *Acidum nitricum* 1st dil. It is also well to give it as a preventive where the disease is feared.

*Spongia* 15 will both cure and prevent roup in chickens.

*Ailanthus gland.* 1st. will save cases of malignant scarlet fever, if anything will.

*Kalmia latifolia* is said to be a good remedy for "tobacco heart."

Strong *Nitric acid*, carefully applied to a felon and not allowed to run on the surrounding skin, will at once allay the terrible pain. So says Dr. Hirsch, of Germany.

In a recent letter, writing of *Tuberculinum*, Edith K. Neel, author of *Cats, How to Care for Them in Health and Treat Them in Disease*, says: "I have found this remedy cures pus in about five days. These pus collections occur in cats and kittens following distemper, sometimes in the eyes, on the tail, in the ears, and not infrequently the lungs suppurate. I have seen eyes decay and run out inside of a week. I have just cured a four-year-old cat of a rectal abscess as large as an egg by daily doses of *Tuberculinum*; after four doses the whole thing disappeared.

## MOSAIC FROM PRACTICE.

By Dr. GUTHRIE.

Translated for the *HOMOEOPATHIC EXPOSÉ* from *Lepidus Fig. Z. f. Elm.*

## CURATIVE EFFECTS OF PHOSPHORUS AND OF KALI CARBONICUM.

Eight weeks ago a girl about twenty years of age came to my office, who was, and perhaps still is, suspected of an inclination to pthisis, but who has since then improved so much that it seems worthy of being reported.

The two remedies used had already before been warmly recommended by the late Dr. Lombard.

She received nothing during the whole treatment but *Kali carb.* 12 D. and *Phosphorus* 12 D. With this treatment she has steadily improved, so that to-day, August 8th, I could hear normal vesicular respiration on the right side as well as on the left.

Her monthly periods are regular; her bodily weight has at least not diminished, if it has not increased. A great satisfaction in such a treatment is found in the fact that we can thus do without the horrid (allopathic) preparations of *Kreosote*, which entirely destroy the appetite and have never yet cured a single case of tuberculosis.

According to my practice in such cases, I put five drops of the medicine in fifty grammes of water and get the patient to use this in half a week by taking two teaspoonfuls morning and evening. The second half of the week I substitute *Phosphorus* for *Kali carb.* Such clinical experiments would be very apt to make proselytes for Homoeopathy. For there is a sensible and rational Homoeopathy as well as an unscientific and irrational Homoeopathy. Only the latter could be called by Bock, the professor of pathology, "the medicine of lay-folly." But he knew of no other than the irrational kind, and, as has been historically demonstrated, he was unwilling to try any experiments. For it had once been agreed that he should take a low potency of *Ipecacuanha*, and he was told what symptoms would show themselves, but he backed out at the last moment.

Perhaps he will feel more inclined to try an experiment with *Kali carb.* and *Phosphorus*?

## MERCURIUS SOLUB. AND ACIDUM NITRI.

On the 26th of July Mrs. von — brought her little four-year-old boy to me. He is delicate and inclined to rickets, and now he has a very peculiar ulcer on the left side of the palate. The ulcer is of the size of a pfennig, has a fatty-looking base, and

in a syphilitic clinic there would have been little question of its nature and cause. But the circumstances are different when the case occurs in an aristocratic family. It may nevertheless be a contribution toward the later forms of syphilis. I had not, however, any positive reason for such a supposition.

As curious as the ulcer under such circumstances was its cure by the mere internal use of purely homœopathic remedies—*Acid. nitri.*, followed by *Mercurius sol.* 6 in a few days. What would an allopath have done under these circumstances?

#### KALI JODATUM.

A teacher in the middle period of life had ulcers on his throat which would not heal. All the allopathic remedies used could not keep the ulcers—there was really only one larger one—open. The ulcer continually appeared more suspicious, as if it tended to cancer or cancrroid. Not even such homœopathic remedies as *Silica* and *Mercurius* had any effect. Then I gave *Kali jodatum*, which is also very useful in chronic ulcers of the legs. I had it prepared anew, 0.3 grammes with 10 grammes of alcohol. Five drops in the morning and evening—quite a different dose from the modern massive allopathic doses. By using this remedy there was a strikingly rapid improvement leading to a complete cure.

#### TEREBINTHINA.

It would be a great thing if the younger allopathic physicians (the older ones from their conservatism are unwilling to do so), would convince themselves how small a dose of a specific is necessary for a cure. Larger doses above this amount can only prove injurious. A gentleman was suffering from Bright's disease (albuminuria) in the last stage. It was a peculiar fact, that he could still walk about, use the railroad, and make the impression that he was not suffering from such a dyscrasy. Only his pale, wax-colored face betrayed to the adept his consuming disease.

*Acidum nitri*, *Mercurius sol.* and *Apisin* effected no lasting diminution in the proportion of the albumen; just as little had been effected by the remedies given by a previous homœopathic doctor: *Colocynthis*, *Merc. sublim.*, *Naphthalin*, *Thuja*. Also *Turpentine* had been given, but evidently in doses that were too strong; for it had caused aggravation. A treatment of milk and perspiration had reduced the proportion of albumen to five per cent. On July 28th, the patient wrote that his state was much changed and his strength had much diminished.

"Dreadful burning in the urethra while urinating." The patient complains much of absolute sleeplessness for the last three days. As *Terebinthina* is a well-known specific, I returned to it, and gave the second decimal, being warned against larger doses by the clinical experience of Prof. H. Schulz. This time (Aug. 6) the patient could report progress. "The pains in the urethra have diminished."

The instructive feature consists in the improvement following on the slighter dose of *Terebinthina*, while a more massive dose had caused aggravation. I, of course, kept to *Terebinth.* 2 D. A year later (Aug. 11th, 1903) the patient wrote: "Albumen .05, otherwise I have nothing to complain of."

#### INDICATIONS FOR PRURITUS AND PRURIGO.

Translated from *Allg. Hom. Zeit.*

Itching, worse in bed at night; after scratching there ensues burning: *Sulphur* 6-30.

Unbearable itching all over the body, worse on getting warm in bed at night, dry skin: *Alumina* 6-30.

Itching of a part of the body, when it gets cold: *Rumex* 6.

Burning itching in debilitated persons: *Arsenicum*.

Biting itching (as if from vermin); on scratching, the itching reappears elsewhere; Pruritus vaginæ. Itching in old people: *Rhus*.

Itching of the urethra after gonorrhœa; also the vulva: *Nitric acid*.

Burning or biting itching; the skin is inflamed and swollen: *Kreosote*.

Violent itching, with desquamation of the skin: *Petroleum*.

Itching on the genitals: *Carbol. acid*.

Itching of the pudenda before the period; of the scrotum: *Graphites*.

Itching, with swelling of the pudenda: *Sepia*.

Pruritus vulvæ with the pregnant, with constipation and hæmorrhoids: *Collinson*.

Pruritus vulvæ: *Caladium*.

Soreness, itching and burning on the interior genitals: *Carbo veget.*; with itching of the labia: *Apis*, *Coccus cacti*.

Itching on the mons veneris: *Berberis*.

Itching on the anus: *Lycopodium*.

Itching on the pudenda: *Ambra*.

Violent itching and crawling on the anus and rectum: *Ignatia*.

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# HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

FOR PROPAGATING THE TRUE MEDICAL FAITH.

Vol. XV.

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"SCIENTIFIC MEDICINE."—Some readers say that the *Envoy* is too severe on "scientific medicine;" that there have been enormous advances made in it over the past practice and continue to be made. Yes, that is true, most true. The "scientific medicine" of half a century ago, when called to a case, bled it first and then gave *Calomel*, *Calomel*, *Calomel*. That is not done now. The "scientific medicine" of a quarter of a century ago, when called to a case, gave germicides to kill the "germs" that caused the disease in the patient. That is not done now. The dropping of these therapeutic measures—to say nothing of many others—is, in itself, a great advance in the treatment of disease. But isn't it a negative advance?

Today the patent, "made in Germany" coal tar products are the fashion, but, like their predecessors, there is a warning flag going up against them—they allay pain, but how "heart failure" is ominously increasing since they became the rage! When they drop out of sight it will be another (therapeutic) "advance"—negative, that is. "Serums?" Any one can see their run has passed its zenith.

Surgery, of course, is barred from all this, for in that branch there have been real, genuine and enormous advances made. So, too, in preventive medicine—sanitary science and hygiene, etc.

And in Homœopathy?

No, not much, if any, advance. When you learn two plus two equals four you have learned a fact. You cannot "advance" it. But you can learn other similar facts. So it has been with Homœopathy, it has enlarged and is enlarging its borders of fact and, when rightly applied, is curing all curable cases of disease—is working the physical regeneration of humanity.

We have no quarrel with "scientific medicine," but we object to its terming its ceasing to do therapeutic evil "advance."

INOCULATION VS. PROVINGS.—The homœopaths voluntarily prove drugs on themselves. The so-called "scientific" set prove them on the helpless. A professor in the Wyoming University is reported to have said: "If cats and guinea pigs can be put to any higher use than to advance science we do not know what it is. We do not know of any higher use to put a man to,"—i. e., vivisection.

A doctor in the Charity Hospital, in Stockholm, experimenting with small-pox found calves too expensive, so he "concluded to use the children of the Foundling Home, and obtained kind permission to do so from the head physician." He selected fourteen children who were inoculated day after day, etc.

A physician now resident in San Francisco writes as follows to the *New York Medical Journal*:

"I inoculated (in Honolulu) with the virus of syphilis the arms of six leper girls under twelve years of age. On December 14, I inoculated fourteen lepers. Since coming to San Francisco I have tried on several occasions to get the opportunity (to inoculate a leper with syphilitic virus), but so far without success, etc., etc."

He also tells of his success in inoculating a healthy boy with germ consumption. "I cannot yet say," he writes, "whether the boy will be consumptive in consequence of my treatment."

Insane patients in Voralberg, Austria, were inoculated with various poisons. The result of one—*Hyoscyamine sulphate*—was so terrible, the report



states, that "when the physicians attempted to repeat the experiment the victims fought like wild men. Many begged the doctors, on their knees, to let them die rather than inoculate them with this terrible medicine."

Another "scientist" inoculated thirty-five pauper women in a Leipsic Hospital with foul germs. Another inoculated new-born babies with "very considerable quantities of *Staphylococci*." Another inoculated "purulent bacteria" into eighty two poor women awaiting confinement. Another took bacilli from the decomposing corpse of a patient who had died of an infectious disease and injected them into thirty-five women and three babies.

These assertions we find in *The Animal Defender* for September and October (double number), published at Boston. It is hardly possible to believe these statements. Yet they come from a journal controlled by responsible people. If they are true, no comment is needed, for the bald recital is horrifying enough.

Compare that vile "science" with the opening paragraph of Hahnemann's *Organon*—the cornerstone of homœopathic science :

"The physician's high and *only* mission is to restore the sick to health, to cure, as it is termed."—Dudgeon Translation.

If anything ever came of all this cruelty for the relief of sick humanity there might be some faint excuse for it, but it goes on year after year with what results?

Nothing.

The proving of *Aconite* alone has done more towards alleviating human illness than all this sort of experimenting ever has or ever will do.

HAVE THE SICK ANY RIGHTS?—The latest disease—at least we think so—to be pronounced "infectious," or, in everyday vernacular, "catching," is diarrhoea. Out in Portland, Oregon, they have had a good many cases of that disease and *The Medical Sentinel* says :

"We understand that the question of isolation will probably be taken up by the State Board of Health at its next meeting in December, and in the meantime we will be very glad of any further information as to the infectious or non-infectious nature of the disease, its prevalence, and the best means of diminishing it, which the profession of the Pacific Northwest are inclined to give."

Judging from the past there will be no doubt but

that the Board of Health will pronounce it "infectious." Then every case will have to be reported, and then if that august body in its wisdom sees fit it can be isolated or quarantined. Have the sick any rights that State medicine is bound to respect?

Incidentally venereal diseases are not on the scientific roster as infecticus diseases, are not isolated nor reported and yet they cause more ill health even unto the third and fourth generations than all other diseases combined.

"GERMS, GERMS."—The eminent scientist who looks after the health of Buffalo has come to the conclusion that wooden washtubs absorb "germs" and wants a law passed prohibiting their use. It is really remarkable to notice the gravity and respect with which the newspapers treat the absurd didos cut up by "health authorities" over "germs." Nothing is too absurd for them, and in the meantime the so-called "germ" has about as much to do with disease *per se* as it has with washing clothes in a wooden wash tub.

VACCINATION AND THE SCHOOLS.—Blood poisoning has won in New York. The Court of Appeals has handed down a decision that the school and health authorities have the unqualified right to exclude any child from the schools who has not been vaccinated. As soon as the decision was made known the health commissioners (so-called) at once gave out that no child could longer attend school unless vaccinated. It is curious how some Courts uphold that health killing old rite, while others do just the reverse.

The people of the United States will never regain personal liberty and rights in this matter until, as was done in England and Switzerland, it is carried into politics. If put to vote today it is doubtful if one in ten would uphold compulsory vaccination.

To be sure some physicians say that they practice for "public health and protection;" but other physicians say it is a physical curse to humanity and the cause of the steady increase in tuberculosis and cancer. This being so, what manner of man must he be who upholds compulsion in a matter where there is such fearful disparity in views?

INVOLUNTARY CONFESSION.—Every soldier and sailor in the army and navy is vaccinated on enlist-

ing. The vaccinated "never" contract small-pox, we're told. The newspapers of November tell of a seaman on the battleship Alabama being removed from the vessel because of having contracted small-pox!

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"THE OTHER SIDE."—"The man who accustoms himself to read the other side of all questions, regardless of his prejudices for or against anything, will broaden his mind, strengthen and develop his character. Such growth must exercise a favorable influence on his vocation. No man can be either great, good or successful who allows his prejudices to dominate his nature."—*Medical Brief*.

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A NEW WAY OF LOOKING AT IT.—"Man is by nature prone to alcohol, and some individuals are more prone than others by virtue of that accidental variation which obtains throughout the animal and vegetable world, and is the basis of evolution according to the Darwinian theory. Now, excess is injurious, and the more alcoholic die sooner than the less alcoholic, and consequently the use of alcohol tends constantly to racial sobriety by the elimination of the drunkards and the survival of the fittest, who transmit their moderate tendencies to their children. It follows that the longer a race is exposed to the action of alcohol the more sober it becomes. Hence attempts to promote temperance by abolishing or diminishing the supply are really schemes for the promotion of drunkenness, because they tend to the preservation and perpetuation of the more alcoholically inclined who would otherwise die out."—*Dr. Archibald Reed*.

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TUBERCULOSIS.—Health Boards are engaged in very laudable "crusades" against tuberculosis and in "educating the people." Unfortunately, in the latter they are succeeding only too well and a man or woman suspected of being tuberculous is looked upon by the mob as a species of leper. Board of Health science tells the people that the "germ" causes the disease and that the dried germ is just as potent as one in the lungs. Of course, this is sheer nonsense, for even admitting that the so-called germ is necessary for the development of the disease it must have the proper soil on which to develop or it will have no power. Germs are powerless against a wholesome and healthy constitution. Now anyone who has undergone the operation of vaccination

knows full well, even the most rabid pro vac, that it is followed by a lowering of the tone of the system, if not by days and weeks of severe illness. In this condition germs, assuming Board of Health science is correct—which we do not,—have found their proper soil, and each particular germ is free to work his specialty. If none happen along, and the man returns to his full tide of health, he must again be, according to Board of Health science, exposed to small-pox, for the state of the vaccinated is distinctly a diseased one and the only "protection" it affords is on the principle that the greater ill suppresses the lesser.

Hence, Boards of Health, in their rigid enforcement of this operation, are the indirect cause of many of the ills against which they "crusade."

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SMALL-POX IN GERMANY.—J. R. Williamson, of London, says, that, since the year 1835 vaccination has been compulsory in Germany. Every one, without exception, had to be vaccinated and revaccinated. Yet in 1871-72, following the war with France, "small-pox carried off 124,948 of the inhabitants." This probably means that there were that many cases of the disease. Small-pox persisted in Germany until the Government gave positive orders that every case, and house where a case occurred, should be isolated. To this, and to the constantly improving sanitation, is due the decrease of the disease in Germany. But let Germany get into a war with some European power and small-pox, or some other pestilence, will follow in its wake, as it did in 1871-72. Notwithstanding that every victim of the disease had been vaccinated.

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THE METHODISTS AND VACCINATION.—"In regard to vaccination before attending public school, we do not believe in it at all. Small-pox is not a very prevalent disease and cleanliness is the best preventive. To insist on poisoning every little pure boy and girl with the virus from a sick cow is shameful and disgusting. Why not inoculate them with every one of the serums which are being discovered against diphtheria, consumption and a score of other diseases much more common than small-pox? Some of the results of vaccination poisoning which have come under our observation are horrible beyond description, and one such case out of a multitude is enough to sicken us of the whole practice."—*Burning Bush*.



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## TALKS WITH BENJIE.

By J. TITUS.

Benjie, do you know that certain of the modern so-called scientists resemble a hen who has laid an egg? After that important function said hen goes at once into a cackle of glee and soon all the other hens and even the roosters are adding a glad pæan to the refrain.

What's a pæan? said Benjie.

Pæan — pæan — why, of course, it's a song of triumph and vanity, did you not know that? Wait until I talk, please.

But I really do not understand what you are talking about.

Benjie, if you can keep still for a few minutes and let me talk I will make it plain to your obtuse wits. As I said, these discoverers of the laboratories, after a period of sage seclusion, come out in much the same manner as did the old eureka chap, crying, "I have found it, I have found it." And then all the other fellows shout also with loud voices, he has found it, he has found it. It does not matter particularly whether the tape measure of experience has been used to measure this new laid egg, to find

if its circumference or its length differs from other eggs that have been laid before, or if its shell is any finer sort of lime. Professor Tryall has found that which will be of more benefit to mankind than all the rest of the things ever discovered. The newspapers take it up, explain the merits of this great discovery after the wise fashion that the sensation reporter has for making scientific matters plain to the people. Then folks know that the thing is true. A man meets one of his fellows and says: Have you read of that most wonderful discovery that Prof. Tryall has just made? It is marvelous, you will find a long article about it in the Daily Mendax. Strange that no one ever thought of it before. I tell you, we live in an age of progress. This man tells another man, and so it goes on. And men accept as a truth that which is at best but a theory. And this is the way in which most of the late discoveries in medicine are made nowadays.

And some of those in hygiene, said Benjie.

The most marvelous fact to me is, said Benjie, that our Regular friends when a new thing is discovered in medicine expect it to cure every thing.

And everybody, I said. But no, that is not quite the fact; they do not expect one thing to cure every disease, but they do think that the one remedy will cure every case of one disease. *Quinine* for Grippe, Koch's lymph for consumption, *Salicylic acid* for rheumatism, anti-toxin for diphtheria. They seem to lose sight of the fact that each person is different in habits of life, hereditary taints, and natural characteristics from every other person; that one man's meat is another man's poison, that one fellow can thrive on cold and the other will freeze to death, that one man can live in the water and the other man is ill every time he takes a bath. In short, that every man, woman, and small child in the world is different from every other one and needs each a peculiar treatment according to personal idiosyncrasy.

Hahnemann told us all that, said Benjie.

Yes, Hahnemann told us all that, but the trouble is that it is such a plain, simple fact that these abstruse philosophers who are looking into space through the long tube of a telescope, hunting for marvels, fail to see that the truth is near enough to be visible to the naked eye. It's too simple. I admit that every remedial agent has its place and its good place, only the one agent will not do over-time work without making somebody uncomfortable. You must remember that as no two blades of grass

used it for its expectorant qualities. Many times it got the best of them on account of its depressing after effects when used in crude form. We use it for the following characteristic symptoms: Coated tongue, drowsiness, rattling of phlegm in trachea and bronchial tubes, labored breathing, difficult expectoration, nausea, vomiting and general depression.

*Kali bichromicum* from the first to the sixth decimal potency relieved the croupous form of cough. Children who took cold and became croupy; stringy expectoration; hoarse, barking cough; pharynx red; voice hoarse; tickling in pharynx and larynx as of a vapor aggravation after midnight till morning.

*Ipecacuanha* for a loose, rattling cough; profuse expectoration; clean tongue; nausea and vomiting; hot sweat; dyspnoea; asthma.

*Phosphorus*: Dry cough; dry feeling in larynx; larynx sensitive; sensation of weight on chest; expectoration scanty; bloody; can't lie on left side or back; great prostration and weakness; dyspnoea; hoarseness; cough halting.

*Hyoscyamus*: To quiet a dry, irritable cough, going to bed, lying down.

*Hyoscyamus* is a good preparation to use, for those dry, constant coughs, with no intermission and which tire out both patient and doctor. \* \* \* \*

*Allium cepa* will help where the cough is painful; it feels as if the larynx were torn to pieces; the patient dreads to cough; the nose discharges an irritating mucus while the discharge from the eyes is bland. Useful after exposure to cold, wet weather.

*Sanguinaria* made a quick cure in a cough where the only obtainable symptom was "Crawling like a worm in throat."

*Ammonium bromide* is another useful remedy in irritable coughs. The seat of the malady seems to be in the larynx and upper trachea. There is great hoarseness, difficulty in using the voice which is a mere whisper.

*Lycopodium* relieved the afternoon and evening aggravation of a distressing laryngeal cough.

As important as the use of the indicated homœopathic remedy is in the treatment of coughs we must supplement it by the proper hygiene. The patient should only inhale air, which is pure, moist and warm. He should wear comfortable, warm clothing. He should avoid the drinking of very cold fluids. If the cough is accompanied by chilliness and cold skin after suppression of perspiration

or inhaling cold air we do well to begin our treatment with *Aconite*, which will help materially toward equalizing the circulation and will clear the track that the remedies mentioned above can carry the case through to recovery in a pleasant and sure and quick manner. — *Dr. Carl Greiner in Medical Councillor.*

## CURE OF A CHRONIC CATARRH.

BY —M. PRIOR.

From *Leipziger Pop. Z. f. Hom.*

A distinguished gentleman, who last summer visited Karlsbad in order to get cured and who has no need of calling in a lay-physician, had been for years suffering from a catarrh, with sneezing and obstruction of the nose. He takes snuff and this may be the cause of his nasal catarrh; somewhat peculiar is the fact that he can only breathe through his nose in the open air, but as soon as he enters a warm room both nostrils are obstructed. He is not willing to give up his old habit of taking snuff, so agreeable to him, and on this account also is he disgusted at the obstruction of this organ. The case is worse at night, as he can only breathe through his mouth, and frequent suffocating fits disturb his sleep. His supposition that he had a polypus in the nose was disputed by his physician; and when menthol and other olfactory remedies refused to act, his physician advised him to consult a specialist in Vienna. Before determining on this course, the patient wished to hear my advice. I brought him *Kali carb.* in pellets, 12 D., to take some pellets several times a day. Farrington recommends this remedy, saying: "Sometimes we find a chronic form of catarrh, where the nostrils are obstructed, and the patient can only breathe with open mouth. This obstruction is relieved in the open air, but returns as soon as the patient enters a warm room." The remedy acted so promptly also in this case, that the patient, much to his astonishment, could breathe through the nose in a few hours. Only twenty-four hours later he dared to take a pinch of snuff, which caused no harm. *Kali carb.* was not only suitable in this case to "cover" the symptom of obstruction of the nose, and also to cure it, but it was also indicated because the patient frequently suffered in his throat, having complained for years of a scratching in the throat as from a splinter. The chronic ailment is steadily decreasing.



## MOSAICS FROM PRACTICE.

BY DR. H. GOULLON.

From *Leipziger Popul. Zeitschr. f. Hom.*

I. "The drops you sent me for my weak spells are doing good. I do not tremble near as much as before and also feel stronger. God grant that it may continue."

The patient who had been cured through *Zincum* from epileptic convulsions which had lasted for years had afterwards received *Avena sativa*. This tincture is easy to take. Ten drops in a wineglassful of water is frequently sufficient. It is to be taken in sips during the day. This we do with patients that are recovering slowly, or who are weakened from any cause, just like *China* and *Chinin*. After a few days the remedy is discontinued.

II. The longer we practice the more frequently we notice that the unexpected breaking out of an exanthem coincides with the cure.

A miner who had been suffering from shortness of breath and dyspnoea wrote to me: "The lamentable wheezing and obstruction of the chest has again appeared whenever the weather changes. I have been intending to write to you from month to month. But a few weeks before Christmas an eruption broke out on the right side of my chest, anteriorly on the chest and between the shoulder blades, *after which I felt all right*. Ever since then I have not had any trace of oppression of the chest, not even when the weather changed. I now feel quite strong and vigorous. I have not lately increased much in weight, but every one who sees me, tells me that I have full cheeks and a better color. \* \* \* \*"

An allopath or a specialist in skin diseases, if asked for their advice by such a patient, would be apt to give a *local* treatment and seek to drive in the exanthem. But common sense ought to teach us that this would be irrational.

## ACTION OF GRAPE JUICE ON THE ORGANISM.

The grape juice is composed of various constituents which give it its value in the so-called grape cure. Water, grape sugar, cream of tartar, tartaric and malic acids, albuminoids, various minerals, as potassium salts, lime, magnesia, the oxides of iron and manganese, a little silicium and alumina, also certain acids—phosphoric, sulphuric, and nitric. There are traces of chlorides and a small quantity

of soda and phosphates. The seeds contain tannin. Grape juice from its constituents is a veritable natural mineral water. In taking the grape juice cure the quantity at first taken is small and is gradually increased, the length of the time of treatment being from three to six weeks. Walking and exercise in the open air assist very much in bringing about good results during the time of this cure. The general health is improved, the appetite is increased, and the digestive functions are greatly improved. The patient usually puts on flesh. This cure is especially indicated in affections of the digestive organs, visceral congestions, ascites, jaundice, in cases of hepatic calculi, diarrhoea, habitual constipation, in certain skin troubles, and in neurasthenia; pulmonary tuberculosis is benefited by this treatment, but the intestines must be in good condition. It seems contra-indicated only in persons who are too fat or have a tendency to become so, and during the period of menstruation.—*Health*.

WORSE THAN SMALL-POX.—"One of the worst things that we have to contend with in our work against the deadly vaccination is the general belief in vaccination. The people have been taught that vaccination prevents for many years, and unless they have met with some disagreeable results they still believe in it. Whenever there is a solitary case of small-pox in a town or city it is blazoned abroad with great assiduity and the people are told that vaccination is the only preventive. People do not take time to consider that nine-tenths of the population are *naturally* immune, ninety-five per cent. escaping the fiercest epidemics. Its contagiousness is exaggerated beyond truth or reason, but this is necessary in order to get the people to become vaccinated."

"People should be taught the truth in regard to both small-pox and vaccination. If this were done, the people would know that vaccination causes more than sixty deadly diseases; among them are cancer, tumor, syphilis, scrofula and others equally bad. They would be taught that small-pox is not in the least dangerous if treated right, and *not a single case* need prove fatal if the treatment is as it should be. It is easier to treat than the measles are, nor does it leave a single scar or pock mark if the room is kept dark and the skin bathed as it should be. The cry that small-pox is so dangerous is all foolishness and is the very thing that scares the people and causes them to be vaccinated."—*R. Swinburne Clymer, M. D., in Success*.



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# HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

FOR PROPAGATING THE TRUE MEDICAL FAITH.

Vol. XX.

LANCASTER, JULY, 1909.

No. 5

→A POPULAR JOURNAL←

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NOTICE.—Friends of Homœopathy, in various parts of the country, frequently subscribe for the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY, to be sent to individuals, or entire communities. If any one, therefore, receives the paper without having subscribed for it he or she may know that the subscription has been paid by some friend.

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FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.—The Department of Agriculture has traced the recent outbreak of foot and mouth disease to its source. It seems that the American vaccine farmers import the virus with which they infect the calves for producing vaccine virus, from Europe. One shipment was infected with the foot and mouth disease; this fact was not learned until the calves, after yielding the virus of vaccine, had been sent to the stock yards at Detroit, presumably to be sold for slaughter. At the stock yards they infected other cattle, and thence the plague spread over the country. Fortunately there was no vaccination crusade on at the time, so the public escaped. No one can tell what is on the vaccine point until it has developed in the vaccinated victim.

VACCINE VIRUS AS A CAUSE OF DISEASE.—Commenting on the report of the Government Department of Agriculture showing that the recent epidemic of foot and mouth disease originated in the vaccine virus manufactured for use in vaccinating human beings, an allopathic journal says: "Although this report states explicitly that the said disease is usually of a very mild form when communicated to man and, as a rule, of little consequence, it is, doubtless, safe to predict that this report will be used as ammunition by the anti-vaccinationists for many years to come, and will probably serve them well as a means of adding recruits to their somewhat disorganized and vacillating society." This ammunition will make that "disorganized and vacillating society" a veritable Macedonian phalanx. The now disputed fact that vaccine is a disease producer will kill all belief in it save those whose professional pride the fact hurts. Those big enough will acknowledge their error, pride will make the others cling to the old error. The young men of the profession will be wise in their generation if they refuse to commit themselves to the practice, even if they dare not condemn it. The strong point in the report is the established fact that whatever disease may be latent in the animal, or human being, from whose sores the virus is obtained, may be transmitted to the one who is vaccinated by that virus. This portentous fact may account for the steady increase in certain diseases among the vaccinated nations. The next time any one wants to turn himself loose on the people who do not want to be vaccinated, will he please consider this point? Doing the "big bow-wow" act, as Sir Walter Scott used to call it, will be no answer. A mere statement of *your* belief in the practice will not be sufficient to satisfy the people, no matter how big you are.

"REGULAR" VS. "IRREGULAR."—The allopaths assume to be "regular physicians," and, when they do not term them "quacks," say the homœopaths are "irregular." Dr. M. L. Tyler illustrates the real standing of the two classes of physicians in a recent

letter to the London *Daily Mail*. A case was submitted to five different allopaths, three of them being what the newspapers term "eminent physicians," holding many titles; five distinctly different prescriptions resulted, containing a total of thirteen drugs. The same case was submitted to five different homœopathic physicians, and they all prescribed the same drug. If the English language is properly used the term "regular" must be taken from the allopaths and given to the homœopaths. Each self-styled "regular" is a law unto himself, for he has no other law, so it is like man like prescription.

THEY EMPLOYED HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS.—There is a good answer in the June number of the *Journal A. I. H.* to those who assert that only the credulous employ homœopathic treatment. It is a gallery of pictures of well known men and women who employed that treatment, and the most of them lived to a ripe old age. Among the business men are Peter Cooper, Cyrus W. Field and Samuel B. Morse.

Among the writers are Horace Greeley, Henry W. Longfellow, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Henry Ward Beecher, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Washington Irving.

Among the actors Joseph Jefferson and Edwin Booth.

Among our Presidents Chester A. Arthur.  
This collection is merely a specimen.

AN HONORARY DEGREE.—The Hering Medical College, of Chicago, has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine on E. P. Anshutz, editor of the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY. The Homœopathic Society of France elected him to be corresponding member of that society, and the American Institute of Homœopathy conferred the honor of associate member of that body at the recent meeting in Detroit. These great homœopathic honors are highly appreciated by the recipient.

A DECALCITRANT CASE OF SMALL-POX.—*Public Health Reports*, June 4, tells of a sailor on the U. S. S. *Helena* who had small-pox of "a very severe confluent type." Every one in the navy is very thoroughly vaccinated and revaccinated. Truly the people must take the assertions of the official doctors with a grain of salt—even with a big pinch of salt—when they learnedly inform the world that "no vaccinated person ever contracts small-pox," and then

generally commit the Irish bull by saying that if they do "it is in a mild form." But you might multiply the foregoing case with ten thousand others equally well authenticated and it would probably not alter the assertions of these profoundly learned men. They are wedded to their idol—let them alone, if they will let others alone.

It just occurs to us that the Children of Israel were commended not to cut their flesh nor to make any mark thereon. A wise commandment.

DEATH AMONG THE BABIES.—Careful observation reveals the fact that in New York City thirty-three per cent. of the bottle fed babies die during the first year of their life. Among the breast fed infants the mortality is quite light. It is the habit, or has been, to blame this mortality on impure milk, but Dr. Reuel A. Benson, the well known author of "*A Nursery Manual* for the care and feeding of children in health and disease," disputes this and claims that the milk supply of New York is practically pure and wholesome. The real fault lies in the lack of knowledge in the feeding of infants who must be bottle fed. Last summer Dr. Benson, as we note in the June number of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, rented two rooms in an East Side tenement and started a small dairy for supplying milk for the individual needs of the babies in the neighborhood. The work was purely philanthropic; the mothers were charged cost for the milk, and given advice as to feeding free. The result was that the mortality of the infants so fed dropped to 10 per cent., and the greater part of these were sufferers from diseases that are practically hopeless—no constitutions to begin with. An enormous saving of life could be made if the people understood the proper feeding of infants, a knowledge, by the way, not difficult to obtain. Dr. Benson's little *Manual* ought to be in the hands of every family where there is a baby, be the family rich or poor.

"ADVANCES."—About all the recent "advances," as they are optimistically termed, in allopathy consist of new serums or vaccines; among these the serum, or vaccine, for preventing typhoid is probably the most prominent. The *Charlotte Medical Journal* for May, editorially discussing this particular vaccine, admits that doubts have been raised as to its efficacy by the experience in the English army



in South Africa, where it was found that these serums "were not infallible." Indeed, "Some of the soldiers who had been treated with one or the other were made extremely ill and ran a high temperature, while in a few instances death resulted." But for all this they have "great confidence" because there was a greater percentage of the unvaccinated contracted the disease than of the vaccinated. We believe that a greater disease generally protects against a lesser. Our editor of the *Charlotte Med. Jour.* remarks that "There is more reason for giving the new serum a trial in the army than in civil life." It would be safer to try it on the soldiers, for they cannot tell tales of the effects should they turn out to be "accidents" or permanent invalidism. The editor goes on to state that in the war with Spain seventeen out of every twenty deaths were caused by typhoid. Very true, but would serum or typhoid vaccine have prevented the mortality? If it had not been for the rotten, bad sanitation this would not have happened. The Japanese did not have a similar experience. If the camps are put under intelligent sanitary supervisors there will be no need of the serum which admittedly may cause death. Men ought to pray for the day when this craze for polluting the blood with poisonous animal excreta will pass. This fad is not scientific, it is empiric.

THE PENALTY FOR REFUSING AN OPERATION.—There was a soldier in the U. S. Coast Artillery, according to the *N. Y. Evening Post*, who refused to submit to "a minor surgical operation, which was without risk to his life," according to the post surgeon. His commanding officer ordered him to submit to the surgeon's knife, but he again refused. He was ordered to appear before the military court. "The court martial found him guilty and he was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the service, forfeiting all pay and allowances due him, and to be confined at hard labor in a military prison for three months." In olden times it was refusing to obey the orders of the doctors of divinity that got a man in trouble. Now the other doctors are having their inning in reforming mankind according to man-made rules. Man, however, is a stiff-necked brute, and will probably throw these riders as he did the others. Maybe some day the would-be autocrats will learn that it is contrary to a higher law for one human to drive another human in things of conscience.

WHY IS IT?—When one gets with a veteran physician, and you can get him to talking "shop," it is always interesting. Not long ago we ran across one of these veterans and the talk ranged far. One point discussed might be formulated into the question. "Why do not the people all insist on Homœopathy?"

"I don't know," said the doctor, and then he related the following: He was once called to a bad case, a woman who suffered from an ill that filled the room with a most loathsome odor. A consultation; the verdict was that in surgery only was there any hope for cure or even life. The woman was taken to a hospital and the Sisters of Charity who acted as nurses recognized what was wrong, and whispered, "No hope for such cases." The surgeons were given the case, but after a slight exploratory incision announced that the operation could only result in death. The husband, who was in the next room, was informed of the fact; he told our friend to take the case absolutely and do the best he could for the patient during the remainder of her life. Well, being a sound, uncompromising homœopath, he set to work, took the symptoms thoroughly and then searched the materia medica for the drug that was "similar;" he found it. The result was that in a comparatively short time the woman was up and about.

"And what was the result?" exclaimed our friend. "For nearly nine years after she had been doomed to death by physicians and surgeons, she enjoyed good average health. A month or so ago she was taken ill again, not with the old complaint but something else, and—she sent for the allopathic doctors once more; again she is on the broad of her back in danger of death."

Now this is but one of many, many cases. Why is it? When taken sick they send for the man of "strong" drugs and imposing array of things that go with "up-to-date" medicine. If they "pull through" no matter how long it takes them they are satisfied. Sometimes in their extremity as a forlorn hope they "try" Homœopathy and are rescued from death. Do they realize what was done for them? No, not many. They think in their hearts that the small doses did them no good but that they simply "got well," and so thinking when next time they get ill they return to their old belief in the "strong" drugs and palaver. It is human nature; they want miracles, and when they receive them do not know them because they are not theatrical.



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### HOMŒOPATHIC VACCINATION SUSTAINED BY A PENNSYLVANIA COURT.

The question of the validity of what for want of a better name is termed "homœopathic vaccination" was argued before Judges Frazer, Shafer, and Haymaker, of Pittsburg, Pa., in May. The validity of that vaccination was affirmed, and the vaccination declared legal. This rather important decision was not mentioned by the newspapers (so far as we saw) outside of Pittsburg.

The facts are as follows: Mr. H. E. Lee had his daughter vaccinated homœopathically by Dr. W. R. Stephens, of Wilkinsburg, Pa., who then gave a certificate of vaccination. This form of vaccination, it may be stated here, consists of giving pellets, properly medicated on the tongue no evil effects ever follow this method of vaccination, and it is known by those who have investigated the matter to be far more protective than the crude method of forcing the raw poison through the skin into the blood, where if "successful," it causes an angry ulcer and sometimes a long spell of sickness, and sometimes death. W. E. Borger, principal of the school that the child attended, refused to accept this certificate,

and the question of its legality or validity was the one before the court.

We cannot follow the arguments here, but in a general way they—those in favor—were based on the fact that as the law of the State recognizes the medical practice of Homœopathy, therefore, public officials cannot discriminate against the form of vaccination peculiar to Homœopathy, in favor of the allopathic method. That is the substance though not the form of the plea for the homœopathic method, and the Court decided that the child must be admitted to the school on that certificate. If the case is not appealed and reversed, this will be the rule in Pennsylvania. The allopathic officials will be very foolish if they contest this decision, for it opens an honorable way out of the difficulties they experience in enforcing a law that a vast majority of intelligent people bitterly oppose. There have been too many life-long injuries inflicted, and deaths by this survival of 18th century medical practice for any one to longer enforce it on an unwilling public.

The word "vaccination" is really a verbal malformation. It is derived from the Latin *vacca*, "a cow" but it is not really the cow that originates the virus used but a pox occasionally found on the udder and presumably contracted from the hands of some milker diseased with the pox; so in reality "poxination" would be the truer word. If the cow from which this pox virus is obtained is suffering from any other disease then it is the pox plus the other disease, as was recently discovered when vaccine, or pox, virus started an epidemic of the dreaded foot and mouth disease.

All things considered it would be the part of wisdom for the authorities to accept the court's decision, as was done in Iowa, where even the allopaths are now adopting the homœopathic method of vaccination.

### A RETROSPECT.

The old people of to-day look back on the medical practices (in "regular" medicine) probably as the youth of to-day will look back, when he, too, is old, on the prevailing methods of this "enlightened" day.

Dr. Hugh Hastings, in a retrospect of his life, published some years ago, describes the practice in which he participated as a youthful "regular." He was entered as a legal pupil of an old physician "to study the art and science of medicine and surgery." The scientific medical men of that day seemed to be



possessed by the idea that the blood was the seat of disease and must be drawn off. "I shall not readily forget," writes Dr. Hasting, who became a homœopathic physician later, "the scenes enacted in the 'bleeding surgery,' as the room was named in which the people were bled every Sunday morning in the spring and fall, as it was on this day and in this season especially that men and women, and even children, came to be bled. The operating room had, in a short time, the appearance of a butcher's shambles—men and women lying in a fainting condition, as it was then considered that unless the bleeding produced either complete syncope or fainting, it was of no avail. Not only was there this mania for venesection, but purgation, cupping, blistering, leeching, and drenching medicine of all sorts reigned rampant in the profession."

When Dr. Samuel Hahnemann discovered the law governing drugs, as gravitation governs matter, and proposed that his professional brethren abandon bleeding he was denounced as a murderer by "indirection." The "regulars" have never apologized for that. However, in the light of the new medical era that dawned with the discovery of the great drug law, they soon abandoned some of their more barbarous practices, though they have never ceased to apply the term "quackery" to Homœopathy. Human pride is a curious trait. When Gil Blas told his master, Dr. Sangrado, that their practice of hot water and bleeding was killing the people and suggested a change, the doctor replied, "Perish all in Valodolid first."

After practicing medicine for several years Dr. Hasting became "a confirmed dyspeptic, though he followed the advice, the prescribed diet and took the medicines *secundum artem*. While in this state it fell to him to edit the Memoirs of a deceased clergyman. This brought him more or less into the company of the widow, an elderly lady, with a book and a box of homœopathic medicines. "I at this period was a young doctor filled to the brim with allopathic principles," like nearly all young graduates from the scientific medical schools. He respected the old lady but despised her "quackery." When she perceived his ill health she wanted him to try the homœopathic remedies. In time, and to please her, he consented to take her "little pills" and in two months' time "physiological changes were effected in my system, which all the battering-rams of allopathy had failed to effect after four years."

"Will my readers be astonished if I candidly confess that this result rather disappointed than pleased me, as after an *experimentum* crisis on Baconian axioms, all my cherished ideas of allopathic therapeutics had received a deadly blow, and nothing now remained for me, if conscience were to rule, but, like David, to lay aside my cumbersome armor, fight with a sling and a stone, become a heretic in orthodox medicine, leave the allopathic camp with all its friendships, social prestige" and become one of the professionally despised, homœopathic doctors. It was with him then as with the young man whom the Saviour told to "sell all thou hast," but he did it and never regretted the act. Indeed who could regret such a step—the coming from darkness into the clear sunlight of the true science of medicine?

This is the dramatic part of the story of Dr. Hugh Hastings. He practiced simple, straight, Homœopathy, and his success was great. Every now and then it may be that some homœopathic physician today is attracted by the glitter and blare of the "scientific" measures the allopaths of the hour have substituted for the bleeding and purging of their fathers, but when they do they make a mistake. Plain Homœopathy is the road to cure, and to real professional success.

#### A REMEDY FOR SPRAINS.

Some years ago Dr. Henry Thomas wrote a little book, *Additions to the Homœopathic Materia Medica*, in which he calls attention to the use of *Bellis perennis* (the English Daisy) in sprains. It had long been a popular remedy among "the people." It is one of the drugs treated of by John Parkinson in his *Theatrum Botanicum*, published in 1640, and by others before him, for he quotes what "Deodorus saith" concerning it.

Dr. Thomas was in the country and was appealed to by a man with a badly sprained ankle for relief. As Dr. Thomas had none of his usual remedies for sprains with him he determined to try the *Bellis perennis* on the case and ordered the ankle to be bound up in a poultice made from the plant then in bloom. The effect was striking, for in a short time the patient put on his shoes, limped about with comparative ease, and the second day walked four miles to his work. Dr. Thomas then made a tincture of the plant for future use. The next case was a badly sprained ankle from a fall; it was treated with an application of the tincture, and on the second day

the patient went about his business. He used it in many other cases of sprains with equal success. Parkinson says, "The greater wild Daisie is a wound herbe of good respect" as evidently did Deodorus before him. It is a simple remedy, but one it is well to know if one wants to be up and doing shortly after a sprain.

Parkinson also further says of the *Bellis per.*: "The same also dissolveth and dispenseth the knots and kernels that grow in the flesh of any part of the body, and the bruises and hurts that come from falls and blowes."

*Bellis perennis* can be had at homœopathic pharmacies only, as old school pharmacists do not know it.

#### GELSEMIUM.

"The typical *Gelsemium* fever, however, comes in that condition which we call, correctly, but certainly with great frequency, 'grippe.' That catarrhal fever which steals upon you with chilliness and vertigo, perhaps a little sore throat; which makes you too tired to breathe; you feel sleepy but you can't sleep for every muscle feels as though it had been pounded. Your face is hot and your nose runs, but your back is chilly and you feel miserable. Your mouth is dry, but you don't want to drink; you want to be let alone. You know the condition—if you have never tried *Gelsemium* for this before, give it the next time you get a chance. Give a drop or two of the tincture every hour if you can't get relief with less, and I think you will not be disappointed."—*Dr. H. O. Skinner, St. Paul, Minn., The Clinique.*

#### HINTS.

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If you have "tried everything" in a case of neuralgia without relief try *Spigelia* 1. It often works wonders.

Rather delicate women, not pronounced brunettes, who are nearly always chilly or shivering, may be benefited by *Pulsatilla*.

Those whose skin is rather coarse and are inclined to obesity may find a general constitutional remedy in *Graphites* 3x. Tablet triturations, two a dose, once a day.

These "hints" are mostly taken from current homœopathic literature.

#### SHE IS NOW "PROTECTED."

Some one sent us this clipping from a daily newspaper. It is an old but rather pathetic story:

"The one ambition of six-year-old Sadie Rohrbach, of Pikeville, near this city, terminated in the child's death, when lockjaw developed from vaccination. The little girl had looked forward to the day when she would make her debut in school. Several days before the opening the child's parents were informed that Sadie must be vaccinated before she would be admitted.

"A physician performed the operation, and Sadie, happy in the thought that there were no further obstacles to keep her from school, retired. The next morning the arm was swollen. Lockjaw developed and death soon followed."

#### CALENDULA AS A SURGICAL DRESSING.

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I made a lotion of *Calendula*, and instructed that it be kept applied by means of wet dressing, for from twelve to eighteen hours. If there was no benefit at that time, the attending physicians were to proceed with their amputation. But to the delight of all concerned the benefit was so pronounced, when the dressings were removed the next day, that they desired to continue the treatment. I prepared then a quantity of the lotion, and advised them as to its continued use.



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THE ETYMOLOGY OF "HOMŒOPATHY."—The word "Homœopathy" is compounded from two Greek words, the first of which may be translated into "likeness" or "similarly" and the other into "suffering" or "to suffer" from which comes our "pathos," "pathetic," "pathology" and other words of a like character. From this it will be seen that when one speaks, or writes, of "homœopathic quantities," or uses the word as a synonym for "smallness," or when any one thinks a "homœopathic dose" is merely a small dose, he is guilty of an egregious blunder. The idea of dimensions does not enter into the make-up of the word "Homœopathy." The small doses given by homœopaths are purely the result of experience—they "get there" quicker than a larger dose would and they never do any harm.

THAT LOWER BOWEL.—Distaso (whoever he is) has joined Metchnikoff in advocating the removal of the lower bowel in childhood because, forsooth, it is responsible, according to these worthies, for "most human ills." If the legendary fool-killer ever revisits this globe he will find much to do. Perhaps, however, there is method in this sort of thing. By advocating some wild, freakish absurdity a doctor gets his name in the papers. The world has an unhealthy craving for freaks, the newspapers know it and bait their pages accordingly. That lower bowel is the gathering place for the bulk of the waste

matter of the system before it is cast out in stool; remove it and the accumulation must be made elsewhere—unless you have a continuous performance of removal. Where the world gets one marvel of science it gets a hundred mouthings of freaks.

THE DOCTOR'S BILL.—Occasionally some doctor will send in an extortionate bill, but the general run of them do not charge a cent more than their services are worth, and the bill should be paid promptly and ungrudgingly. The *Medical Standard* puts the case in a nut-shell: "If you don't want to pay the doctor don't send for him."

TO PREVENT TUBERCULOSIS.—Dr. J. Clement Jenkins tells the medical profession in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* how tuberculosis may be largely prevented. The advice is excellent. He summarizes it under four heads:

1. Regular, temperate and cleanly habits.
2. Abundant sunshine and fresh air.
3. Good nourishing food.
4. Sufficient rest.

Among these, good nourishing food is, he writes, "of paramount importance." No one will dispute this, but will Dr. Jenkins write another paper and tell us how this may be obtained by families that have hard work to obtain even enough of the poorest food on which to subsist? Also the same applies to his other points. Truisms like these are akin to advising a man dying of thirst in a burning, sandy desert, to "drink freely of pure, cool water."

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.—A few days ago we heard of an amusing and rather suggestive incident. A very eminent professor in a very big university addressed a public meeting and cited Japan as a shining example in the matter of vaccination and its benefit. He said that in a certain year that nation, with all its poverty, had only four deaths from small-pox. This, coming from such an authority, was received with much enthusiasm. Certain troublesome men who want facts, asked





lieve that he was affected with a true carbuncle, so free from pain was he during the entire course of this treatment." The book is full of such helpful points on surgical or semi-surgical cases.

ITS VALUE.—A doctor residing at a place chiefly noted for the fact that near it is a vaccine farm, recently delivered two lectures before the students of a medical college. He concluded his remarks on the making of vaccine with the following words:

"It is not necessary to take up the question of the value of vaccination with this audience. No person who has the ability to render a sound judgment and has taken the trouble to investigate the results of vaccination can have the slightest doubt as to its value."

Both sides in the controversy will heartily agree to this, even though it came from one of the vaccine farms, which some assert introduced the foot and mouth disease into this country, as, for instance,—this from the *Congressional Record*, February 9: "Mr. Dolliver. \* \* \* The Department of Agriculture in its effort to suppress the foot and mouth disease traced that disease to virus imported into the United States by our manufacturing chemists and sold to our people. The investigations revealed that this virus, used upon calves in the District of Columbia, communicated the foot and mouth disease to them. The investigations also showed that these diseases are almost universal in the countries of Europe, in Asia, Japan, the Philippine Islands, and in practically all the countries from which we import our medical viruses, including the vaccine for small-pox and kindred diseases." There ought not to be "the slightest doubt."

TUBERCULOSIS OR CONSUMPTION.—The Charity Organization of New York in a recent bulletin on the "war against tuberculosis" inviting the people to join the fight, says that "200,000 people are killed each year in the U. S. alone" by this disease. This prompts Dr. Zwisohn (*J. A. M. A.*):

"I desire to call attention to the advisability of conservatism in this matter. To overdo it will cause a reaction in the public mind. In 1902, we told the public that 100,000 people die every year from tuberculosis. In 1909, after seven years of hard fighting with all scientific achievements at our command, with all the vast sums expended, with all the aid of civilized governments co-operating with well trained physicians and an intelligent public, it is

now said that over 200,000 die every year of this disease in the U. S. alone."

Dr. Zwisohn doesn't dispute the figures but says that tuberculosis is the incipient, curable stage, while in the advanced stage it is consumption "nearly always beyond the point of possible arrest." So you see there is something in a name after all, Shakespeare to the contrary.

THEY CHANGE IT TO A WORSE SHAPE.—The following is clipped from a paper by Dr. Edward Willard Watson, in *Medical Notes and Queries*: "The one life saved to-day means many lives lost in that not so far distant to-morrow. We struggle with disease, and save the victim of one scourge only to leave more survivors for another one, that waits and watches, and never sleeps. Do we stamp out tuberculosis, see how cancer steals in; do we abolish small-pox by vaccination, lo! scarlet fever, to look no further, assumes a malignancy before unknown; and then, too, in the very study of disease we may, as happened, disseminate disease. The world has ere this been on the very verge of decimation from the very efforts of science to save it, and another time it may cross that verge, and in a month or a year all the boasted life-saving will be lost in a cataclysm of death."

Why not try a few years of plain sanitation and give "medical science" and the people a needed rest? The "cataclysm," if it comes, may be from the never ceasing injection into the blood, through the punctured skin, of animal and human disease products. On high authority it has been said that the "blood is the life." Once this "science" drained is from men as an evil thing, now it pollutes it. Truly the afflicted world needs Homœopathy.

HE WANTS TO KNOW.—A gentleman of Newburg, N. Y., writes to the paper and wants to know "Why the doctors there, who act in behalf of the board of education in vaccinating children free, think it necessary or advisable to require the parents to sign a paper relieving them from all responsibility, if vaccination can do no harm." We did not know that such a paper was required, but it is a wise thing for a financially responsible doctor to demand in these days when damage suits are brought on the least possible grounds, for every doctor knows that any case of vaccination may easily furnish grounds for a damage suit.



14. "Medicine." There could be reams of controversy in this, the shortest bit of advice given.

The homœopathic physician is taught to individualize his patients and not to treat diseases by names, *i. e.*, if a case be one of dyspepsia, what would be good for one patient might be the reverse for another. Hence it is that these strings of general advice are not to be taken too seriously.

If a man is born with a good stomach he can eat and drink almost with impunity; if he is a natural dyspeptic he soon learns from sad experience what does not agree with him. His only cure, if cure be possible, lies in the remedy that is homœopathic to his symptoms. These cases should be handled by sound homœopathic physicians. There are no duplicates in human beings nor never can be, hence the homœopathic axiom, "Individualize your patients."

Down at the bottom allopathy and Homœopathy represent opposites. To the allopathic mind disease is an entity, as much so as the locust, or the potato bug, that periodically ravage our fields, and are treated accordingly. To the homœopath disease is "a dynamic disturbance," a departure from the normal from some cause, physical, inherited or mental. Cure or relief is to be found in a drug that will cause a similar departure from the normal when taken by the healthy in sufficient doses. The curative dose of necessity, and from reason, must be smaller than the amount necessary to cause the disturbance in the healthy person. The allopath gives doses to kill the entity (the bug), and he logically gives the same to all cases of disease diagnosed to be the same, regardless of the individuality of the patient.

Lastly. Down at the bottom of their hearts many patients know the cause of their illness but seek the doctor to relieve them while they still cherish the cause; they cling to it, only wanting the effects removed. Neither allopathy nor Homœopathy can cure these. "Cease to do evil" is the only therapeutic measure that will avail. When the cause in such cases is removed medicine will aid in the return to the normal, but otherwise it is but a feeble, and ever more feeble, palliative. The cure is a bitter one but inexorable.

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#### HINTS.

Persons annoyed by being always compelled to hurry to stool after eating may find relief in a few doses of *Aloe* 6.

Diarrhœa caused by fruit, *China*.

The average case of toothache in decayed teeth requires a dose of *Mercurius viv.*

Olive oil is one of the best general antidotes to poisoning.

For quick relief in piles—hæmorrhoids—insert a *Hamamelis* and *Aesculus* suppository. They have a really wonderful action in many cases.

For neuralgic-like pain in rectum *Ignatia* may be the remedy.

For the lingering effect of blows, concussions, falls and accidents generally, give *Arnica* 6th or 30th internally.

Lumbago, like a knife driven into the back, give *Rhus tox.* 6.

Dribbling of urine in old or elderly patients, try *Ferrum phos.* 6x.

Pain where a bone has been broken may be relieved by *Symphytum* 3, internally, and the application of the *Tincture of symphytum* diluted about one-half with water.

A harmless yet efficient method of moving the bowels and bladder is said to be: "Dissolve three teaspoonfuls of pure sugar of milk, in hot water, and take before a meal, preferably breakfast.

Probably the best prescription for diarrhœa (in absence of marked guiding symptoms) is *Chininum ars.* 3x tablets, about three every two hours.

Regardless of what else is done *Succus calendulae* is the best external dressing for cancer, running sores, blood injuries, etc.

Rheumatic pains that come on with cool, damp weather require *Rhus tox.*

*Sanguinaria nitrate* 3x, one tablet a dose, is said to be a "sure cure" for a cough that is a "tickling cough" pure and simple.

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#### AESCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM.

BY DR. H. C. ALLEN.

*Horse Chestnut.*

*Sapindaceae.*

For persons with hæmorrhoidal tendencies, and who suffer with gastric, bilious or catarrhal troubles.

*Fullness in various parts*, as from an undue amount of blood; heart, lungs, stomach, brain, pelvis, skin.

Venous congestion, especially portal and hæmorrhoidal.

Despondent, gloomy; very irritable; loses temper easily and gains control slowly; *miserably cross* (Cham.).

Mucous membranes of mouth, throat, rectum are swollen, burn, feel dry and raw.

Coryza; thin watery, burning; rawness and sensitive to inhaled cold air.

Follicular pharyngitis; violent burning, raw sensation in throat; dryness and roughness of throat.

Frequent inclination to swallow, with burning, pricking, stinging and dry constricted fauces (*Apis, Bell.*).

Rectum: *dryness and heat of*; feels as if *full of small sticks*; knife-like pains shoot up the rectum (*Ign., Sulph.*); hæmorrhoids blind, painful, burning, purplish; rarely bleeding.

Rectum sore, with fulness, burning and itching (*Sulph.*).

Constipation: hard, dry stool, difficult to pass; with dryness and heat of rectum; *severe lumbosacral backache*.

Stool followed by *fulness of rectum and intense pain in anus* for hours (*Aloe, Ign., Mur. ac., Sulph.*).

Prolapsus uteri and acrid, dark leucorrhœa, with lumbosacral backache and great fatigue from walking.

Severe dull backache in lumbosacral articulation; more or less constant; affecting sacrum and hips.

Back "gives out," during pregnancy, prolapsus, leucorrhœa; when walking or stooping; must sit or lie down.

Sensation of heaviness and lameness in back.

Paralytic feeling in arms, legs and spine.

Retention. Similar to: *Aloe, Coll., Ign., Mur. ac., Nux, Sulph.* in hæmorrhoids.

After *Coll.* has improved piles, *Aloe*, often cures.

Useful after *Nux* and *Sulph.* had improved but failed to cure piles.

Accumulation. Motion; backache and soreness, by walking and stooping; inhaling cold air.

(Use *Ad.* potency.)

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#### ALLOPATHY HOMŒOPATHY.

Many persons, including some physicians, have an idea that the words "allopathy" and its derivative "allopath" are terms of obloquy, but such is not the case. "Allopathy" stands for as clear cut a therapeutic principle as does "Homœopathy." The first named treats disease by opposites, the last named by similars. If a man had his ear frost bitten, and the physician were to bathe it in hot water, the treatment would be allopathic; if he were to treat it with

cold applications, though of a lesser degree of cold than that causing the injury, that would be homœopathic. The allopaths, to be sure, do not treat frost bites with hot water, but they do treat other diseases on precisely the same lines as the application of hot water would be to a frosted ear. If a man has a diarrhœa the allopathic principle is to give something that will "bind" the bowels, which is about the worst thing that could be done. The diarrhœa is an operation set up by nature to relieve the system. If the cause is bad food it hastens its exit; if an inflammation there is more chance for recovery if the bowels move as they do in diarrhœa than though they were artificially bound as is done by an allopathic medicine, an act that does not touch the cause of the disease. So in the other disease. No, allopathy is not a term of reproach, but it is a principle in the use of drugs that the patient is much better without.

#### FALLIBLE HEALTH AUTHORITIES.

The *New England Medical Gazette* tells the story of a returned soldier from the Philippines. He had a skin disease. "Going to Washington, D. C., for treatment it is reported that he somewhat jokingly said to the doctor: 'I wonder if I have leprosy.' A word to the wise is sufficient, so it is said. The physician sent for the health authorities. The first one of these had never seen a case of leprosy, the second had seen some few cases, years ago. They thought it strongly suspicious. They then took a section of skin for pathological examination. The report returned that bacilli of the size and shape of those of leprosy were found. Upon this very imperfect diagnosis the man was quarantined for nearly a year. Early in the spring of the present year a well-known New York dermatologist became interested in the patient and gave him a very thorough examination. As a result, he concluded that it was a case of dermatitis induced by the poisonous substances encountered in the mill. He petitioned for release, or failing that, that the patient be transferred to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital. Instead of cordial co-operation on the part of the health authorities, it is stated that obstacles of all possible kinds were prepared, and that they even went so far as to put an increased guard about the man. Finally justice won and he was sent to New York in a baggage car. Here, we now learn, convalescence is progressive under proper treatment."



Health authorities are mortal and dearly love to get into the newspapers, pictured as heroically "fighting" some dreaded disease. It really looks as if "scientific medicine" was just about like any other old medicine barring a specialty for coining new terms. If any one wants to be *cured* go to a straightout homœopathic doctor—"insist on the genuine and take no other."

#### THE WOBBLY GERM THEORY.

"Epidemics come; epidemics go, and we know no more of their sudden rise and sudden departure than we did centuries ago. The germ theory of disease is very good up to a certain point as a basis for fighting at times, and in a practical way, from many a standpoint, should be properly considered. But it has its many, and great and unsolved exceptions, and is by no means explanatory of every acute disease in a satisfactory way, even among the infectious. Microbes are good, bad and indifferent. Some fight for us if we only give them a chance, as witness the latest, most scientific explanation of fever. Some microbes are bad, it is true, but not always; causes of disease at times no doubt; but again scavengers and helps. When they are causes it is not so much on account of their bodily form, as because of the real poison which attaches itself to them, they, in other words, are only the habitat of the poison.

"Again and finally, how many microbes float about indifferently and innocently for many a long day. This is true, as we know, even of pneumococci and the bacillus of diphtheria. The former may rest quietly in the air passages for days and weeks and no pneumonia result; the latter may grow unobserved, and seek to be let alone until some microscopic and bacterioscopic fiend goes searching around, and drags him out of his nest and holds him up before a gaping world to be shunned and run away from, and as far as possible. The worst, final result of all the foregoing, and very much more that might be added, is to increase in my humble judgment, 'Man's inhumanity to man.'"—*Beverley Robinson, in New York State Journal of Medicine.*

JENNER'S "DISCOVERY."—The slight basis on which some "discoveries" are accepted in medicine is illustrated by a sketch of the History of Vaccination, published some time ago by the *Philadelphia Medical Journal*. After recounting the fact that the custom had prevailed in China and other simi-

larly enlightened countries of Asia, and thence spread among the almost equally enlightened peasantry of Europe of the 17th century, it came to the notice of Edward Jenner, a medical apprentice or student. "He settled the question effectually May 14, 1796, when he vaccinated a boy with matter from a kine-pock on the hand of a dairymaid, and on July 1 introduced into this boy pus from a small-pox pustule, without effect. Two years later—June, 1798—he published his celebrated Inquiry." This is the evidence or "scientific basis" of the custom. The account, accurate as far as it goes, does not go far enough. The "Inquiry" was ridiculed by the medical profession until an aristocratic lady of England took it up as a fad and vaccinated her peasantry herself; the fashionable ladies took it up, and then the doctors fell over themselves in taking it up. Parliament equally bowed to the aristocratic fancy and passed laws, and behold a "triumph of science!" Ever since the official doctors and the leaders have been compelled to back up this practice of the ignorant Asiatics to "save their faces." It would be well for them to let it lapse into innocuous desuetude—just forget it for a few years and then it can be placed in the same category with bleeding, blistering and other enlightened medical methods that assumed prominence with vaccination.

Let the old thing peacefully die, gentlemen, for otherwise it will be killed and your "faces" will suffer somewhat.

VACCINATION MAD.—Germany seems to be a pretty sane country on most topics, but when it comes to vaccination she goes to extremes. They are now vaccinating people there to protect them against tuberculosis. This vaccination is not compulsory as yet. The compulsory feature may come later, because the tendency of the day in state medicine (allopathic) is to make everything that way, leaving the people no freedom in the matter. In the matter of vaccinating against tuberculosis Dr. Germani reports ten persons who were so vaccinated, "unusually exposed to tuberculosis," were "apparently saved by vaccination;" therefore, you can complete the syllogism. In this new method, Maragliano's, the arm is inoculated with a tuberculous vaccine to create a tuberculous abscess without living bacilli," etc. Angels and ministers of grace defend us against such "science" and against law makers who force such foolishness on the people by edicts, yclept "laws."



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